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Remarks

Claims 1-23 are pending in the above-identified application. Claims 9, 16 and 22 are amended, claims 10-15, and 17-20 are original, and claims 1-8, 21, and 23 are cancelled. These amendments to the claims constitute a bona fide attempt by applicants to advance prosecution of the application and obtain allowance of certain claims, and are in no way meant to acquiesce to the substance of the rejections. Support for the amendments can be found throughout the specification, figures, and claims.

The Examiner objected to claim 22 and rejected claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement.

With these amendments to the claims the objected to claim 22 and the rejected claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, have been overcome and the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the objection and rejection.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-20 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over An et al. (US Pub. No. 2002/0077062) and further in view of Seshadri et al. (US Pub. No. 2004/0002958).

The Examiner also rejected Claims 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over An et al. (US Pub. No. 2002/0077062) and further in view of Seshadri et al. (US Pub. No. 2004/0002958). Presumably the Examiner meant to include the reference of Sawyer et al. (US Patent 5,946,629).

The Examiner has cited Seshadri et al. as teaching a system to delivering the SMS message to a designated mobile handset irrespective of a location of the mobile handset. However An et al. already provides for sending messages to mobile handsets in a limited area, and therefore one skilled in the art would have no reason to combine these two references. In any

case the amended claims now distinguish over the cited prior art taken singly or in combination. The newly cited reference of Sawyer also does not provide a sufficient reason for one skilled in the art to combine the references.

MPEP §706.02(j) states:

"To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art and not based on applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaack*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991)."

MPEP §2143.01 states:

"Obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either explicitly or implicitly in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. The test for an implicit showing is what the combined teachings, knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and the nature of the problem to be solved, as a whole would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365, 1370, 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000). See also *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992)."

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, it must be demonstrate that all of the following elements: 1) suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, to combine the reference teachings; 2) reasonable expectation of success found in the prior art; and 3) the prior art references (combined) must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations.

The claims have been amended to distinguish the present invention over the cited prior art. For example claim 9 now recites as follows: A method for input of events and subsequent event notification to at least one mobile handset, comprising the steps of: inputting to a network a computer generated message that is related to an event that is associated with a predetermined mobile handset of a plurality of mobile handsets; converting the computer generated message to a notification message in SMS form; and automatically sending the notification message in SMS form from the network to the predetermined mobile handset of the plurality of mobile handsets.

Applicants respectfully submit that the applied reference does not teach or suggest one or more elements of the claimed invention. The dependent claims are believed allowable for the same reasons as the respective independent claims upon which they depend, as well as for their own additional characterizations.

For all the reasons presented above, the claims are believed neither anticipated nor obvious over the art of record. Withdrawal of the rejections is therefore respectfully requested. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections is therefore respectfully requested. In view of the above remarks, allowance of all claims pending is respectfully requested.

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Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered to be of general interest only. This application is believed to be in condition for allowance, and such action at an early date is earnestly solicited. If a telephone conference would be of assistance in advancing the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to call applicant's attorney.

Respectfully submitted,



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